

## Syria 'blocked' arms to PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — Syria intercepted and kept arms worth over \$22 million intended for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during Israel's siege of Beirut in the summer, Arab diplomatic sources said here Monday. They said Syria considered the PLO "did not need" the \$22 million worth of Algerian weapons and others originating from South Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Despite several appeals to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the sources said the PLO had been unable to get the arms. It has now asked the three supplying countries to put pressure on Syria, they said.

## Public Security cautions drivers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate Monday advised all drivers on desert roads to drive carefully because of strong winds and dense dust affecting the area.

## Israel allegedly sent captured PLO arms to Iran

BAHRAIN (R) — A Saudi Arabian daily said Monday that Israel had sent Iran arms it had confiscated from Palestinian commandos during its invasion of Lebanon in June. The newspaper Al-Jazeera also said Israel had sent military advisers to Iran, which is at war with Iraq. The daily quoted no source for its report, which was carried by the official Saudi Press Agency. Iran has been accused in the past of buying arms from Israel for use in the 27-month-old Gulf war. Israel had good relations with the Shah of Iran, but all ties were severed after the Iranian revolution. Saudi-Iranian relations are strained because of the war and ideological reasons.

## Portuguese to discuss sending troops to Lebanon

LISBON (R) — A request by Lebanon for Portugal to send troops to join the multinational peacekeeping force there will be discussed by the government on Thursday, deputy Prime Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral said Sunday night. Professor Freitas do Amaral, who is also defence minister, said the military would have to be consulted before any decision was taken. The Portuguese press reported that Brazil, Britain, and Colombia had also been asked to join the multinational force, which at present contains troops from the United States, France and Italy.

## Pakistan security forces foil plot to blow mosque

ISLAMABAD (R) — Security forces have foiled a plot to blow up an Islamabad mosque attended by senior government officials, authorities said Sunday. They said the plot was uncovered last Friday when a man was arrested near the mosque with a time bomb. Friday is a holy day in Pakistan and the mosques are usually full. The sources described the bomb as a highly sophisticated device capable of causing heavy damage. It resembled a device used in a car bomb explosion at Lahore Airport last August in which eight people were injured, they said.

## Japanese envoys to discuss role in Mideast

TOKYO (R) — Japanese ambassadors to 17 Middle East nations and the United States will meet in Tokyo next week to discuss possible Japanese contributions to peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. During the meeting from Dec. 14 to 16, they will discuss the possibility of Japanese financial and non-military equipment contributions to multinational peacekeeping forces stationed in Lebanon and the Sinai peninsula, he said. They will also review recent developments in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, and the Iran-Iraq war, he said.

## Israeli diplomats stage pay strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's diplomatic corps staged a pay strike Monday as talks to avoid a walkout by the country's 400,000 civil servants broke down. Foreign Ministry sources said the envoys' strike applied to Israeli representatives in embassies and consulates around the world as well as Foreign Ministry officials in Israel. Union officials said talks on the civil servants' demands for pay rises had broken down and a two-day strike would begin Tuesday unless there was a breakthrough.

# Jordan Times

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## China backs Arab plan, coexistence in Mideast

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang declared Monday that China would support the Arabs until they won a final victory in the Middle East, but he also said the Israeli people had a right to peaceful existence.

Mr. Hu, formerly the party's chairman and now its general secretary, told a visiting Arab League delegation led by King Hussein that the Arabs should distinguish between belligerent forces in Israel and the Israeli people. "The disastrous effects of Israeli aggression and expansion must be eliminated and the national rights and dignity of the Palestinian people restored, while recognising the Israeli people's right to peaceful existence," the New China News Agency quoted him as saying.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said Monday that China supported a pan-Arab peace plan for the Middle East and urged other U.N. Security Council members to add their backing to it.

Mr. Zhao told a visiting Arab League delegation led by King Hussein that the eight-point plan "provided a good basis for solving

the question in a reasonable, practical, overall and just way."

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted him as saying: "We appreciate it and support it." The seven-member mission arrived in Peking Sunday to brief the Chinese leadership on the plan drawn up at the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco in September. This calls for Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied in 1967 and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Premier Zhao said Monday the Arab proposals coincided with China's own position. "We hold that all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries should support the Arab peace plan and so should the U.N. Security Council," he said.

The Chinese premier said the most pressing issue in the Middle East was "to check Israeli aggression and force Israel to pull out all its aggressor troops unconditionally from Lebanon."

Renewing China's attacks on U.S. policy in the region, he added: "The Chinese government holds that Israel's ferocity in committing aggression is directly connected with the United States' connivance and support."

"The U.S. should correct its policy of shielding Israel and ignoring the Palestinian people's national rights," King Hussein, in talks described by the official Chinese agency as sincere, friendly and harmonious, thanked China for its consistent support for the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle.

The Palestinian issue was a key to the Middle East question, he said. Without an overall and just solution to that there could be no peace and security in the region.

The King said the peace plan was based on U.N. resolutions, and he urged the permanent members of the Security Council to work for an overall and just solution.

The Arab League has been sending envoys to explain the peace plan to the five permanent Security Council members—Britain,



His Majesty King Hussein Monday chats with Chinese Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang in the Great Hall of People (A.P. wirephoto)

China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. But its mission's scheduled trip to London was aborted early this month apparently because it included a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The present mission flew here after talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. It includes the foreign ministers of Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tunisia, a PLO representative,

and the secretary-general of the Arab League, Chadi Klibi. The delegates met Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang later Monday and were then attending a banquet in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

The mission's visit ends Monday night but King Hussein will stay until Thursday for an official visit to China, his first since the two countries established diplomatic ties five years ago.

One delegation member in particular has been assured of special attention—Prince Saud Al Faisal, foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, which has no relations with Peking.

Secret moves are believed to have been under way for some time to arrange for mutual recognition, but so far these have foundered on Riyadh's diplomatic ties with the Chinese nationalists on Taiwan.

## Israelis fear army's involvement in Lebanese feud

TEL AVIV (R) — Six months after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, anxiety is mounting that Israel is being sucked deeply into the violent whirlpool of Lebanese sectarian feuding.

Opposition politicians have charged that the Israeli army's role as would-be peacekeeper between the Lebanese Christian and Druze communities in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut has exposed its soldiers to needless risks.

Their doubts were echoed privately by a minority in the cabinet and a few high ranking army commanders, political sources said.

They would like an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Shouf mountains. But Prime Minister Menachem Begin was determined not to retreat unilaterally, the sources said.

With the onset of the Lebanese winter, Hebrew newspapers have been describing the tough conditions facing Israeli soldiers and questioning their role in Lebanon.

Press articles complained the army was playing policeman and had found itself dealing with the Lebanese mafia and trying to separate factions involved in complicated feuding going back generations.

Six months ago today, Mr. Begin told his countrymen to expect a brief drive to get Palestinian commandos away from Israel's border with Lebanon. Almost daily since then, the army has been in action somewhere in Lebanon.

On Saturday, a tank unit found itself caught in a fierce gun battle between warring Druze and Christian factions in a Lebanese mountain village about 110 kilometres from the border.

It was forced to shell and silence a Druze artillery position to impose a ceasefire, military sources said.

Zeev Schiff, respected military correspondent of the Haaretz newspaper, described the Israeli army's role in the Shouf area as "loathsome" in an article Sunday. "It can't bring any good, either

to the army or the country. It is against all our principles," Schiff wrote.

Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Monday he feared Israel was getting bogged down in Lebanon. He added that the June invasion had been launched to secure borders, not to get enmeshed in politics.

Knesset member Victor Shmitov, leader of the leftist Mapam Party, tabled an urgent motion Monday on the situation. "We have no military or political interest in acting policeman and our role is causing deep anxiety among the Israeli Druze community whose sons serve in our army," he said.

The opposition Labour Party also wants a speedy withdrawal from the Shouf area. "We shouldn't have got involved in the first place. Now we should get out quickly before both the Druze and the Christians start blaming us for the endless bloodshed," a party spokesman said Monday.

The army has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to ensure easier winter conditions for Israeli troops in Lebanon.

Each soldier has been issued with new overalls, snow pants, fur-lined shoes, frost boots, leather gloves, storm suits and goggles at a cost of several hundred dollars a man.

Eltan Haber, military correspondent of the mass-circulation Yediot Aharonot newspaper, summed up the attitude of the average Israeli soldier in Lebanon in an article Sunday.

"The Druze are slaughtering the Christians. The Christians are slaughtering the Druze. All that the Israeli soldier wants is to save his own skin and get back home alive," he wrote.

"So far, we have lost 446 dead and over 2,000 wounded in this war and there is no sign of it ending. I doubt very much whether our ministers or generals would have supported it if they had known in advance what it would cost."

## Pakistani president arrives in Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq arrived Monday for talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials focussing on American military aid and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Gen. Zia, making his first state visit to the United States, was welcomed at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The two men began their talks almost immediately, even before President Zia's formal welcome by Mr. Reagan Tuesday, because Mr. Shultz was due to leave for Europe later Monday.

Presidents Zia and Reagan will meet after Tuesday's welcoming ceremony at the White House.

U.S. officials said the visit would help consolidate relations between the two governments, which have grown more important since Soviet troops moved into Pakistan's neighbour, Afghanistan, three years ago.

The officials said there were no significant differences between the United States and Pakistan on Afghanistan. Both wanted the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Afghan self-determination, and the return of Afghan refugees, some 2.8 million of whom are in Pakistan.

Other issues expected to be discussed are relations between India and Pakistan, the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation and efforts to control opium-growing and drug-smuggling in Pakistan.

The officials said discussion of the human rights situation in Pakistan, where political activity has been banned since 1979, would be low-key.

"He (Zia) is in no doubt about how we feel about human rights," one official said.

Lawyers in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, stopped work Monday in an anti-government

protest timed to coincide with Gen. Zia's visit to the United States. They were demanding an end to martial law and the early holding of elections.

In his talks in Washington, Gen. Zia was expected to seek a reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to a \$3.2 billion aid programme, half of it in military assistance, and the sale to Pakistan of 40 F-16 jet fighters.

A dispute over what equipment would be provided with the planes was resolved just before he left Pakistan, according to U.S. and Pakistani officials.

## Solidarity leader says activities to resume

WARSAW (R) — Zbigniew Bujak, the best-known leader of Poland's Solidarity underground movement, has said his group would continue to operate until all those interned under martial law had been freed.

Mr. Bujak also said in the latest issue of the clandestine weekly bulletin Tygodnik Mazowiecki that he did not believe the ending of martial law, expected this month, would mean the release of all internees, now estimated at about 700.

The leader of the independent Solidarity union in Warsaw before its closure under martial law, Mr. Bujak is the most prominent member of a committee of fugitive union leaders known as the TKK formed last spring to coordinate opposition activity.

He said that, after the end of martial law, union activists must

try to engage in more overt action. He believed the TKK would produce a programme at the start of next year aimed at conciliation between the authorities and society.

He said any speculation of a rift between the TKK and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader released from internment last month, was groundless. The release made it easier for the underground to prepare for more overt action, he said.

Government officials have said the authorities plan to release all internees during the process of lifting martial law which will start with a debate in the Sejm (parliament) next Monday, exactly one year after martial law was imposed.

The underground leader said: "We do not believe the ending of martial law will mean the imm-

ediate release of all internees." Official sources have said the authorities would probably be asked by parliament to take the first steps towards preparing an amnesty. Several thousand people have been imprisoned or fined since the military takeover last December.

Mr. Bujak and other TKK leaders, disappointed by the relative failure of a call for strikes and demonstrations last month, called off protests scheduled for this month because of what they described as "a new political situation in Poland."

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban then described the underground leaders as "a small group of people who are of no importance any more and who have no influence on the course of events in this country."

Mr. Bujak said he believed the

authorities might have announced that Pope John Paul was to make a postponed visit to his homeland next June as a way of putting pressure on the church, which wants the visit to go ahead.

He said he feared the authorities would use any excuse they could to put the visit off, and might tell the church it could not go ahead unless the underground movement was dissolved.

Mr. Bujak said the authorities might have believed they could split Mr. Walesa from the TKK, which is made up of his former union lieutenants, by releasing the Solidarity leader, but this had not happened.

"We well understand Lech's position and the limitations put on him, and we well understand the situation and opportunities faced by the TKK, which he himself does not have," he said.

## Fighting erupts in new Lebanese troublespot

BEIRUT (R) — Gunbattles were reported Monday from a new troublespot in the mountains southeast of Beirut, scene of continual Christian-Druze fighting in recent weeks, security sources said.

The sources said the clashes erupted in the area of Deir Al Qamar, a Christian town which had previously not been affected by the latest round of sectarian violence.

Deir Al Qamar is the hometown of former President Camille Chamoun, now 82 but still a leading figure of the Christian right.

The sources had no precise details of who had been involved in the fighting or whether anybody had been hurt.

State-run Beirut Radio said there had been other clashes around the villages of Massraiti and Chourit, not far from Deir Al Qamar, in a part of the mountains where there have been frequent battles recently.

The Maronite Christians and Druze of the mountains are traditional enemies. The latest series of battles between them started when the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in June and allowed Christian militiamen to re-establish themselves in areas that had been under the control of Druze armed groups for several years.

The Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel has been eager to send units of the

Lebanese army, possibly backed by men from the multinational peacekeeping force now in Beirut, to keep order in the mountains.

Sources close to negotiations between the government and Christian and Muslim leaders said the warring factions had agreed in principle to three battalions of the Lebanese army—perhaps 1,200 men—entering the area.

The sources said the government had dropped its insistence that the Israeli army should withdraw from the mountains before the Lebanese units moved in.

The sources said the government still had to discover whether the Israelis would accept the arrival of Lebanese troops in an area they controlled.

The resurgence of sectarian fighting in the mountains has hampered U.S.-led efforts to negotiate a final withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Weeks of shuttling between Middle Eastern capitals by U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper have failed to produce any visible progress.

Beirut Radio said that Mr. Draper had left Lebanon Monday for Washington. Mr. Habib is already on his way home and State Department officials said the two men would bring the U.S. administration up to date on the latest developments in their mission.

## Muslim fundamentalists accuse Cairo of torture

CAIRO (R) — Muslim fundamentalists accused of plotting to overthrow the Egyptian government told a Cairo court they had been tortured, beaten and sexually abused by their interrogators.

Fifty-three defendants questioned during a four-hour session Monday alleged they and some relatives had been tortured. Others had told of being tortured when the trial opened on Saturday.

The prosecution has sought the death penalty for 299 defendants and life imprisonment for three others. Only 280 have appeared in court and officials said 20 were still at large and two had died of illness in jail. They amended figures given on Saturday when they said one person had died in jail and 21 were at large.

Shouting religious slogans, the accused pledged to avenge the execution last April of a colleague, Khalid Islambouli, convicted of involvement in the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

"Khalid we will avenge your

blood," they shouted twice as the hearing started.

Some of the accused told the court Monday two colleagues died under torture and several others during interrogation.

At the request of the defence, the court asked the prosecution to submit a detailed report on the torture allegations at the next session set for Wednesday.

One defendant, Essam Kemry, defied the court when told to be quiet and kept on chanting slogans. The judge ordered him out, then reversed his decision when all the defendants threatened to leave as well.

Relatives of the defendants shouted "long live the hero Kemry" and applauded when he returned to the cage provided for the accused inside the concrete court room.

Several defendants told the court they were on their fifth day of a hunger strike in protest against mistreatment in jail.

The judge accepted the defendants' request for more food, medicine and medical treatment.

## U.S. intensifies M.E. peace efforts

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States signalled Monday an intensified focus on Lebanon and overall Middle East peace efforts that will include a visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak for talks with President Reagan next month. Mr. Mubarak will meet Mr. Reagan on Jan. 27, the White House said. The visit, his first since last February, will come during a period of intense diplomatic activity starting this week with the recall of U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper for consultation, mainly on Lebanon. The focus will shift to the broader peace process when King Hussein comes to Washington for talks on Dec. 21.

## Hassan, Rydbeck discuss UNRWA services

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday discussed with United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner General Olaf Rydbeck. Jordan's position calling on agency to continue to render its full services to Palestinian refugees.

Prince Hassan heard an explanation from Mr. Rydbeck on the agency's financial position and the deficit it faces and ways to cover this deficit. He also explained the UNRWA's recent measures of extending food, educational and health services and its future plans concerning Palestinian refugees in the Arab World.

Meanwhile, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim also discussed with Mr. Rydbeck the conditions of the Palestinian refugees and the services rendered to them. They also discussed the UNRWA decision to suspend food rations to the refugees.

Mr. Ibrahim affirmed to Mr. Rydbeck the Jordanian government's insistence on having the UNRWA continue the food ration to all refugees together with the other essential services approved by the United Nations.

The Minister said that the Jordanian government will continue its contacts with the United Nations and its member states to ensure continued UNRWA services to the Palestinian refugees in the host countries.

Mr. Rydbeck is currently visiting Amman as part of a tour he is making in the area with the aim of acquainting the host countries with the results of the contacts he had with the United Nations secretary general and a number of countries to ensure the necessary contributions to cover the UNRWA budget for next year.

## Ustinov warns U.S. against MX deployment

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov warned the United States Monday that if it deployed the new MX missile then Moscow would respond by developing a similar weapon of its own.

Marshal Ustinov said in an interview with the official news agency TASS that the Soviet missile would "in no way be inferior to the MX."

The MX intercontinental ballistic missile carries 10 warheads. President Reagan recently announced a plan to base 100 of the missiles in the state of Wyoming.

Marshal Ustinov said the MX system, which has yet to be approved by the U.S. Congress, would pose a dangerous threat to the Soviet Union and would violate the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements signed by Washington and Moscow.

"If the present leadership of the White House... challenges us by beginning the deployment of the MX missile, then the Soviet Union will respond to this by developing a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class and its characteristics will in no way be inferior to the MX," he said.

"The Soviet Union can also, if needed, respond effectively... to other threats from Washington," Marshal Ustinov added.

He did not elaborate on Moscow's plans to respond to the MX and did not say if the Soviet Union had already been working on a similar weapon.

Marshal Ustinov said the Soviet Union would also face a major danger from deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

NATO plans to station 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five West European countries if U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks in Geneva fail.



## AEU ministers conclude 39th session meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the 39th session of the ministerial council of the signatory states of the Arab Economic Unity (AEU) concluded here Monday. Arab economy, trade and finance ministers or their representatives attended the meetings.

The council decided to postpone the election of a new secretary general and an assistant for the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) to an extraordinary session to be held April 3, 1983. It also decided to extend the term of the present CAEU assistant secretary general until the election.

The council approved a report of CAEU Secretary-General Fakri Kaddori which contained an analysis of indicators of Arab economy and the influence of international economic changes on it as well as the economic conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The ministerial council requested the CAEU General Secretariat to prepare a study assessing the advantages of agreements concluded between the CAEU and international and regional organisations, and to make necessary contacts with other Arab organisations before concluding new agreements with the aim of coordinating stands and

averting duplication. The council also approved the recommendations of the sub-committee on trade planning and coordination in its last meeting in Amman on considering a collective Arab agreement to guide Arab capital.

The ministerial council also approved the CAEU General Secretariat's budget for 1983 estimated at \$3.325 million.

The council also discussed memorandums submitted by the Iraqi and Syrian governments on the Syrian measure to close borders with Iraq and suspend the pumping of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory. The council shelved discussions on the subject since it was taken up at the Arab Economic and Social Council's 33rd session held recently in Tunis.

United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Economy and Trade Minister Sa'id Ghayth, in his capacity as chairman of the session, expressed his thanks to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian gov-

ernment and people for their "constant support of the CAEU" and hosting the latest session. He also expressed his thanks to the CAEU General Secretariat for its efforts in preparing programmes, studies and memos which "greatly contributed to the positive results achieved by the session, particularly in strengthening joint Arab economic action."

Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Salim Yassin spoke on behalf of the participating delegations thanking the Jordanian government for the facilities rendered to CAEU activities and added: "We have been accustomed to receive such support from the Jordanian government."

Secretary-General Kaddori praised the "positive results achieved by the session, thanks to the sincere and honest efforts made by the participating delegations."

The participating delegations sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, expressing their thanks and gratitude for Jordan's contribution to the strengthening of the CAEU. They affirmed in their cable that they will continue their efforts to "strengthen joint Arab economic action to reach the desired goal of comprehensive Arab unity."

## Arab Tourism Union opens emergency session

AMMAN (Petra) — An emergency general session of the Arab Tourism Union (ATU) began in Amman Monday. Iraqi representative and ATU Deputy Chairman Awad Fakhri made an opening speech in which he said the tourism sector should perform its role in Arab economic and social development.

The meeting then approved a proposal by Mr. Fakhri to have Director General of Tourism in Jordan Michel Hamarneh preside over the meetings.

Mr. Hamarneh made a speech saying that the tourism industry depends on "stability and peace,

and without that, we would be losing a great national revenue resulting from the loss of tourists."

Mr. Hamarneh said that Jordan depends on the Arab market for tourism and that about 70 per cent of tourists coming to the country are Arabs.

ATU Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah explained the topics on the agenda which the participants will discuss in their two-day meetings. Most important of these topics is the strategy of joint Arab tourist action, a study of Arab tourist resources and the signing of an ATU agreement by Arab states.

The participants will also discuss the ATU's budget and its deficit as well as the use of Arabic as an official language in international organisations.

## RSS, AOSM sign agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Monday signed an agreement for scientific and technological cooperation.

According to the agreement, the two organisations will exchange scientific and technological information on standardisation and related subjects and organise conferences and scientific seminars in this field.

It also provides for exchange of visits between officials of the two organisations and the follow up of the implementation of joint programmes as well as conducting joint applied scientific studies.



Grand opening

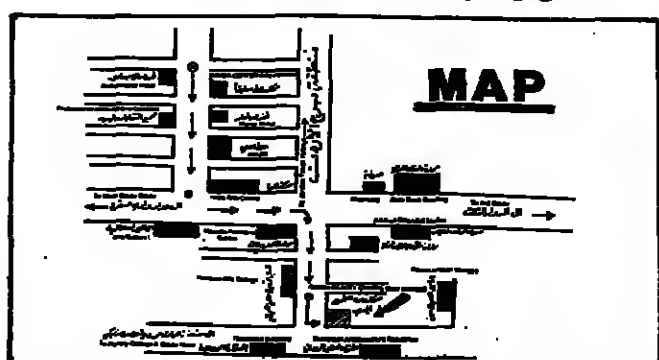
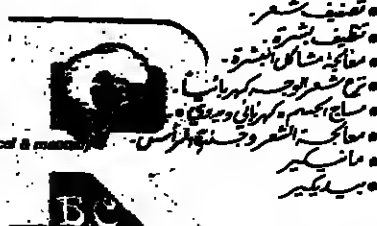
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**TRUCK DIGS IN AS DO RAINS:** Heavy rains during the past few days coupled with excavations for pipelines caused this cement-laden

truck to slip into a ditch in an Amman suburb Monday. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

## Solar energy conference concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab conference on the use of solar energy in agriculture, organised by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), concluded its meetings here Monday.

In Monday's session, the participants discussed eight working papers on the use of solar energy technology in agriculture.

The conference, which began its meetings Saturday, also discussed a working paper on the use of solar energy in Jordan.

The working paper dealt with the activities of the RSS in conducting applied research on Solar energy in Jordan.

## Arab Contractors Union opens four-day meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Contractors Union (ACU) started Monday its second session meetings at the Amman Marriott Hotel. The meeting is expected to study the final formula for the union's statute which will be approved by the first ACU constituent conference to be held in the North Yemeni capital of Sana'a in the first half of 1983.

Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri opened the meetings by stressing the significance of the construction sector in the Arab World, "particularly at this time

when huge projects are being implemented to build the infrastructure of the national economy."

He also called on those in charge of Arab development projects to encourage construction sector and to place controls to regulate the profession in order ensure a high performance and a good quality of construction.

The first ACU session was held in Tunis last April, and the ACU was established by a decision of Arab reconstruction and housing ministers.

## Soviet Islamic leader confers with University of Jordan official

AMMAN (Petra) — The head of the religious department for overseas Muslims at the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, Sheikh Al Islam Shukrallah, discussed Monday with University of Jordan Acting President Mahmud Al Samra possibilities of establishing cultural relations between Islamic institutes in Azerbaijan and the University of Jordan. They also discussed the possibility of sending students from Azerbaijan to study Islamic shari'a (religious law) at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Samra briefed the guest on the university's development and future plans in all fields.

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## Jordan chairs ARF meetings in Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors meetings and general sessions of the Arab Railways Federation (ARF) began in Tunis Monday under the chairmanship of Jordanian Transport Ministry Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taber.

Mr. Taber reviewed achievements of the ARF in the last three years since it was established, particularly the Arabisation of technical terms for railroads and the efforts made by the ARF to establish Arab railways institutes.

During its three-day meetings, the ARF will discuss its future plans, including the preparation of a feasibility study to establish a modern institute for railways and another study to establish a plant for assembling railway wagons. It will also discuss unified bye-law for specialised, qualitative Arab federations, and will approve the ARF budget for 1983.

Delegations from Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria and a representative of the Arab League General Secretariat are attending the meetings.

## True-to-life Italian drawings stir emotions

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With the vast majority of the work having been executed in the last two years, the exhibition of the prints of 30 Italian artists at the Alla Art Gallery being held this week gives a comprehensive and thoroughly contemporary review of the kind of realistic art being produced in Italy today. As one would expect, a substantial proportion of the artists are concerned with political and social issues. Their attacks, although generally blatantly clear and to the point, are often moving, drawing the viewer both emotionally and almost physically, into the scene.

Through the downcast faces, the sagging bodies and the heavy darkness of the lines, Franco Mulas and Gaetano Pallozzi, their work so similar that they could be crafted by the same artist, one shares these peoples' grief at the utter futility of their lives while at the same time one is paradoxically isolated from them as they are from one another.

The sense of isolation, however, is more potent in the work of the self-taught artist, Alberto Sogli. The girl, in his lithograph, her bareness emphasised by the soft-covered darkness of the man beside her in the dusky emptiness of the bar, looks over her shoulder at us, drawing our eyes straight into hers. We watch her as she watches us, and her look of complicity immediately involves us so that we are in that lonely bar with them, drawn by idle curiosity.

The humour of Bruno Caruso's work, where the bourgeois ladies parade in their expensive coats made from the skins of rare animals is in almost direct contrast with Piero Tredici's image of societies dispassionate observation of violence, but both get their message across cleverly and clearly.

The number of references made by the artists to their classical antecedents is surprising. Some like Armando De Stefano's aquatint are almost studies of famous Renaissance pieces, while other artists, like Riccardo Tommasi Ferri, just use small details—the reclining nude being wooed by a knight in full battle dress—to give impact to his depiction of "the fear, anxiety and intimate conflicts of contemporary man."

All the drawings are of very high quality but the ability of certain artists makes their work distinctive from the rest. Giacomo Porzana's fine drawing of a girl smoking is beautiful in its simplicity and in its confidence of line which flows sensually and unerringly. The tilt of the head and the empathic shading of the closed eye transmits the smoker's deep enjoyment.

The strangeness and the ori-

ginality of this image is matched by that of Gioxi de Micheli whose running figure seems transfixed and motionless despite the wind blowing through his hair, his classical features adding to his statue-like pose. There is a timelessness, a stillness that arrests one's gaze.

Much more commonplace but nonetheless attractive is the work

## ART REVIEW

of 53-year-old Walter Piacosi. His loose spontaneous pen and ink drawings while seemingly serious at first glance become light hearted caricatures on closer study. In front of the hotel on the square, the horses who pull the tourist carriages, their oldness and bends emphasised by their wobbly shadows, wait. Behind them bubbles the fountain, supported by classic

figures that look more like plastercasts of Marigny Monoc.

Finally, some of the most attractive and certainly the most colourful pieces at the exhibition must be the landscapes by Giorgio Ramella. Large open foregrounds—deep expanses of emerald green lawns, vast areas of brightly lit flagstones, their crevices picked out delicately in pinks, purples, greens and greys—backgrounds of delicious colours and the juxtaposition of interesting textures characterise this artist's work. Rarely do figures make their appearance—more usually there are only hints of their past presence left strewn around, making one feel that all the world is having its siesta.

The exhibition, which is being held by the Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the Italian embassy runs until Dec. 8.



One of the lithographs by Gaetano Pallozzi

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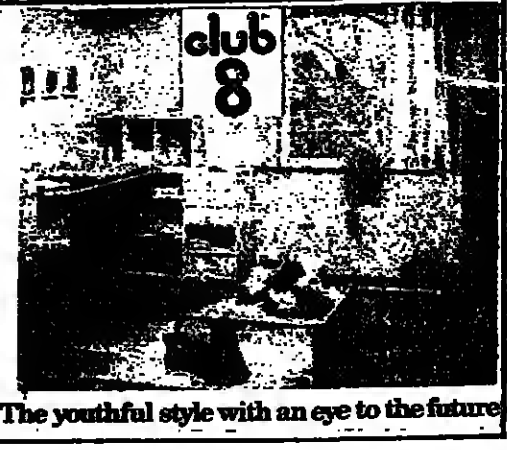
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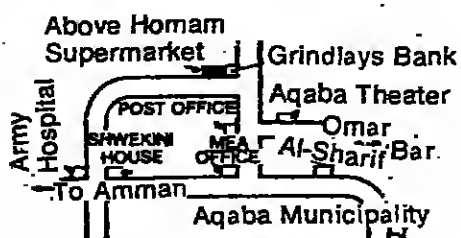
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## Colourful, dull and nothing

COLOURFUL is the Arab political scene. It is so colourful actually that most of us have to scratch the paint and spoil the picture before we could see the meaning.

In order to overcome this disability vis-a-vis our number one problem, the conflict with Israel, our leaders decided to adopt the eight-point plan for peace when they met in Fez, Morocco last September. The blueprint said the Arabs would co-exist with Israel if the Jewish state withdrew from all Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and gave the Palestinians their legitimate rights to statehood and independence under the leadership of their sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Many, other than Arabs, understood the clause that agreed to co-existence as implying recognition of Israel. For historical reasons perhaps, Arabs did not object to this explanation, although a majority seems to be sure that extending immediate Arab recognition to Israel at this stage would be of no use to establishing real and lasting peace in the area. Arabs, we think, would accept Israel if it understood itself to be a minority state in an Arab World and wanted to live happily as such. They

would not, however, accept that Israel would have to be the dominant power in the region and that everybody else would have to bow to its will.

Against all of this, there is an adamant Israeli position which takes light of what Arabs think. "Arabs understand only the language of force", and that is it, the "dominant" party in Israel says.

Such wide positions on the problem cannot be easily bridged by friends and enemies of Israel. If the friends of Israel are the Americans and the enemies are the Arabs no talk between them can be fruitful until both understand each other. For full understanding there should be an agreement: each must know what to expect of the other in advance, not after.

Were there to be an agreement, Arabs should make clear what they want and so should the Americans. Unfortunately, things are now hanging in between. Still, if the Arab position on the whole subject is colourful, the Israeli stance is dull and harmful. The Americans meanwhile are not doing a serious thing about it.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: An unmistakable sign of Zionist pressure

The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee's approval of U.S. aid to Israel exceeding \$2.5 billion is a blow to the administration, and President Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East.

The new American gesture, following the invasion of Lebanon, and the arrogant Israeli attitude towards U.S. peace proposals, only demonstrate the extent of direct intervention pro-Zionist pressure groups have in the American policy and decision-making circles.

What interests us most is the impact of this blatant Zionist blackmail on the situation in the Middle East in general, and the present peace efforts for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

Israel has intentionally set barriers on the road to any implementation of the Reagan initiative

ever since it was announced, trying to make the whole world, and the Arabs in particular, understand that U.S. president has neither the potential nor is in a position to carry out his plan.

The stepping up of the settlement process, the heightening of tensions in Lebanon to foil special envoy Philip Habib's efforts at resolving the Lebanese conflict, can be nothing other than hindrances set up by Israel to jeopardise all peace-seeking American moves.

We are before a unique case in the history of international relations; and the Arabs should imperatively find themselves facing a vital question: Is the U.S. really serious in finding a solution to the region's dispute, when it is intensifying its support and aid to Israel, every time the latter commits a new aggression?

### Al Dustour: A see-through scenario

The make-believe war of words the American administration and Israel have recently declared against one another seems to turn into a farce following the approval of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee to grant an additional \$475 million to Israel.

The American generosity is no new phenomenon, and 20 per cent of the annual American foreign aid has never missed its path to Israel's coffers.

Despite this fact, the official Israeli spokesman had gone of his way to warn the U.S. administration, as if it were Israeli money about to be robbed by the Americans.

Yet, the controversy is quite stunning—a great Republican majority in the Senate committee rules against the will of its Republican government, the scenario shows. Could it be a de-

cision taken in contrast or in compliance with the party's real stand or against it?

Nevertheless, U.S. official spokesmen seem to find it necessary to point out that such a decision would have a negative impact on U.S. efforts for resolving the Middle East conflict. But common sense says that it is the flow of billions of dollars into the aggressor's pocket that compose the prominent danger; and even an Arab child should be, and is, aware that except for all sorts of U.S. aid and support, Israel is incapable of covering the enormous costs of the Israeli military institution, with regard to Israel's economic potentials, and the state of war it prefers.

U.S. administration knows well the consequences of its unlimited support for the Israeli war-mongers, but some controversial talk about them seems emerge at the moment.

# Crying wolf

By Rami G. Khouri

"Crying wolf" may not be the best tactical approach to conflict resolution, in the Middle East or elsewhere, but it strikes many Arabs that "crying wolf" is precisely the name of the game the United States is asking us to play. Of course, in this age of television, primal therapy and human rights, one packages one's wars in gold wrapping, and the game of "crying wolf" has been given a new name: Time, or, rather, the lack of time that is supposed to govern current peace-making efforts in the Middle East, if you swallow the American line.

We have heard the Americans say for the past three months that this is a special opportunity for Arab-Israeli peace-making (if opportunities are measured in Washington by the same yardstick as the killing by American arms and political acquiescence of tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, then this is the Opportunity of the Century).

We are told, over and over again, that time is slipping away, that this special opportunity is fading, that unless the Arabs make a bold move there may never be another chance such as this one for many years — perhaps, they mean in Washington, not another chance such as this one until Israeli-wielded American arms and political acquiescence kill another ten or twenty thousand Palestinians?

If one is honestly seeking to prod a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, let one speak honestly and put aside the verbiage of innocence. The element of time that the Americans are suddenly pushing upon us as

the wonder drug of Mideast diplomacy looks, from the Arab perspective, more like an old box of Tylenol. More specifically, one feels that the American emphasis on the urgency of the present situation — and, thus, on the meaning of time — is the political equivalent of that classic old American baseball tactic, the squeeze play. The essence of the squeeze play is that you put immense pressure on your opponent from several different directions, and you assume that the intensity of pressure, coupled with your opponent's inability to react rationally to the several different directions from which it comes, will allow you to slip a baserunner past the opponents and thus score a run. In baseball, it is a beautiful, sophisticated and very skillful manoeuvre when successfully achieved. In diplomacy, it is the first step down into the gutter.

The squeeze applied by the United States is aimed particularly at Jordan and the Palestinians, who are asked to respond to the pressures of time by forgetting the past three-quarters of a decade of nation-building, in Jordan's case, and struggling for nationhood, in the Palestinian case, and jumping in Washington's lap. We are asked to believe that such an Arab move would allow the Americans to bring the Israelis to the negotiating table. We are asked, in short, to have faith in American good intentions and resolve. This is precisely where we equate Washington's approach to peace-making with "crying wolf". We have heard this so many times before, from assorted American

administrations, that we no longer believe it. Just as the little piggy cried "wolf" one too many times to be believed, Washington has cried "wolf" by declaring its intent to make peace in the Middle East one too many times to be taken seriously by the Arabs.

The consequence of all this, of course, is rather depressing. In the absence of a credible American move to reign in Israel and deal rationally with the Palestinian issue, the Middle East can look forward to many more years of conflict, instability and, probably, regular internal upheaval in various Arab states — which will be speeded up if the current international oil situation keeps the Arab oil producers in a state of deficit and thereby dries up the gusher of money that has kept the rest of the Arab world deaf, dumb and mute since the mid-1970s.

The scenario is not at all a hopeful one. But if we are being honest with ourselves, we have to accept the full reality of what lies behind the Americans' sudden embracing of Old Man Time: If no positive moves are made towards an Arab-Israeli peace in the near future, the Arab World is destined to face a period of powerful internal conflict, rebellion and rage, by which American interests will suffer along with existing Arab establishments.

So, what does one do? The response to the squeeze play in baseball can be as beautiful and as subtle as the squeeze play itself. If you can anticipate it in that second before the pitcher throws the ball, you pitch out and catch the baserunners out of position. Sim-

ilarly, it would be appropriate for the Arabs now to turn the American game against the Americans, and apply the same criteria to Washington that it applies to us: The ability to be bold, the willingness to compromise and the desire to take advantage of new opportunities. Let us put the squeeze on the Americans, by declaring our reasonable terms for peace and making their implementation contingent on bold and equitable American moves in terms of requiring Israel to live by the international law that all the rest of us are asked to live by, dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and accepting the inevitability of dual statehood for Palestinians and Israelis as the only logical solution to which one should aspire.

Those who have cried "wolf" so many times in the past cannot seriously expect us, even in our abysmal state, to sit up and bark simply because they have substituted "time" for the wolf. One also needs to ask: Is the leadership of the Arab World now any more astute than the many leaderships that have failed us during the past three-quarters of a century? The Americans, having called a squeeze play, are vulnerable to a quick, well thought out Arab counter-move. There is ample room between blind surrender and rigid rejectionism within which the Arabs could manoeuvre out of the crude American squeeze and simultaneously challenge Washington to prove to us that it is not crying "wolf", or "fire", or "time", or whatever else it cries when its motives are to evade reality instead of submitting to it.

## Even U.S. might abide by the Law of the Sea

By Anthony Goodman  
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Between 50 and 80 countries are expected to sign the U.N. convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets out rules for mining on the ocean bed when it is opened for signature in Jamaica next week.

Even the United States, leading critic of the treaty, is expected eventually to sign, according to the president of the conference which drafted its complex provisions.

"Before the end of the decade, I feel sure the Americans will be aboard," Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore told Reuters in an interview. "The developing countries should take a patient attitude and wait for the U.S. to come to the conclusion that its national interests would be better protected (by signing)," he said.

The treaty, drafted in nine years of tough international bargaining, lays down rules affecting virtually everything that moves in or under the oceans, from whales to warships, and human activities ranging from seabed mining to fishing. It will be open for signature on Dec. 10, last day of the final session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference opening in the Jamaican resort of Montego Bay next Monday. Mr. Koh said he expected that after 50 to 80 signatures in Jamaica, other countries would follow.

The treaty enters into force a year after being ratified by 60 states, which could take from two to five years or longer. But only 50 signatures, not ratifications, will trigger the first meeting of a commission whose tasks include preparing for establishment of the machinery to implement the convention's most controversial rules: those governing seabed mining.

### Seabed authority

The commission, expected to meet next March, will lay the groundwork for an international seabed authority, to be based in the Jamaican capital of Kingston, and an international tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

The United States, which has rules on ocean mining that prohibit free enterprise, but allow financial burden on private companies and give too much privilege to the mining arm of the proposed seabed authority.

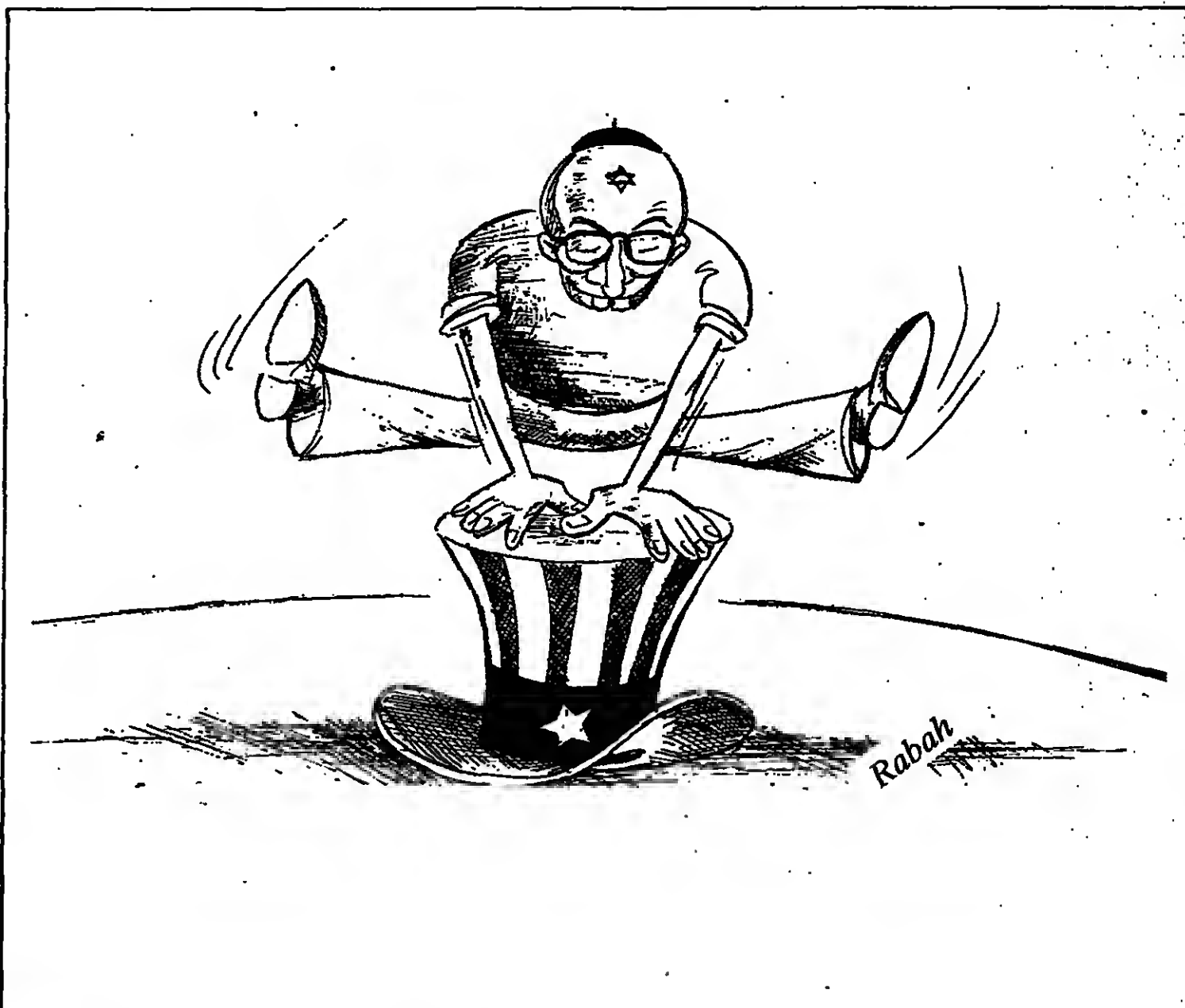
The Reagan administration, with its strong belief in private enterprise, also has a New International Economic Order demanded by developing countries seeking to increase their industrial power and technology. The U.S. is expected to be the final act of the Law of the Sea Conference, which is not legally binding.

This will give it observer status but no vote in the preparatory commission, on which only signatories of the convention will have full voting rights.

The convention was adopted overwhelmingly in New York last April with opposition from only four countries — the U.S., Israel, Turkey and Venezuela. Despite U.S. efforts to dissuade its European allies from signing, France announced this week it would do so at Montego Bay. West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy have not disclosed their intentions, but Britain announced yesterday it would not ratify the treaty.

On seabed mining, the convention tried to balance the interests of the high industrial countries, which alone have the necessary finance and technology, with those of developing nations which want a share of minerals on the ocean floor. Seabed mining operations will be controlled by the international seabed authority, which will licence private firms and consortia while also conducting its own mining operations. Ambassador Koh said Washington would run into legal problems if it tried to mine the seabed outside the convention, and might also be challenged if it sought to invoke other rights covered by the treaty, such as those on passage of shipping through some waters, fisheries and scientific research.

While Washington might argue that those rights were part of customary international law, others might assert they could be claimed only by states which were parties to the convention, he said. Among provisions on other issues, the convention ensures coastal states sovereignty extending 12 nautical miles, allowing ships allowed "innocent passage" and gives coastal states a 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone.



## Reagan's visit unlikely to end suspicion of gringos

By Bernd Dehsmann  
Reuter

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt once complained: "These wretched republics cause me a great deal of trouble. I often think that a sort of protectorate over South and Central America is the only way out."

His words reflected a Washington attitude that gave rise to numerous U.S. military interventions in Central America this century and fostered anti-U.S. resentments that still persist. President Reagan's goodwill trip to two Central American presidents on last week is designed to improve the often-troubled relations between the United States and its southern neighbours.

But privately officials say it is unlikely to end the suspicion with which "gringos" are still viewed from Central America. "Behind the cheering crowds, the flag-waving, the ringing speeches and solemn declarations of such occasions, you must not forget that most of us have little love for the United States," said a Honduran University lecturer. "We may need the big brother but it doesn't mean we love to like him."

U.S. influence is evident throughout Central America, from blue jeans and American cars to local subsidiaries of U.S. fast-food chains, from radio stations blaring American pop songs to troops carrying U.S. uniforms and wearing U.S.-style uniforms.

"You often see references to the love-hate relationship between Central Americans and the United States," said European diplomat with years of experience in the area. "I think it is more accurately described as resentment and admiration. Admiration for the material success and the way of life the 'gringo' leads, resentment against the way he has trampled on nationalist aspirations, considered himself superior and made use of Central American countries."

Since 1850 there have been at least 69 cases of U.S. intervention in Latin America. The intervention has often been the result of fears that unrest in Central America could have an adverse effect on the United States itself.

U.S. concern over "Bolshevik" influence near the Panama Canal, for example, brought U.S. Marines to Nicaragua, where they fought peasant rebels between 1912 and 1933. In 1911 U.S. troops landed in Honduras to protect U.S. "interests and property."

### Economic reasons

Interventions has also been for economic reasons. In 1905 Honduras became the original "banana republic" — first Central American country where a U.S. banana company engineered a coup to overthrow a president who refused to grant the concession the company sought. The power of the banana companies



Ronald Reagan

has been broken, but the incident still rankles and the label hurts. The United States asserted its dominance in the region soon after the republics of Central America won their independence from Spain in 1821. In 1823 President James Monroe set down the doctrine which was to govern U.S. policy in the region for more than a century. The Monroe doctrine, outlined in a message to Congress, cemented U.S. supremacy by threatening war against any European powers which tried to "extend their system to any portion of this (Western) hemisphere."

Considered the epitome of U.S. imperialism by nationalist Latin Americans, the Monroe doctrine fell out of favour under the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Many Hondurans, including a number of politicians, feel that the United States is doing their country a disservice by building up its army and promoting it as a democratic bastion against neighbouring Nicaragua, run by left-wing revolutionaries who overthrew U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Efraim Dias Aridilla, the only member of the opposition Christian Democratic Party in the 82-seat parliament, told Reuters: "I do not believe that we have an independent foreign policy."

### Complaints

Complaints about U.S. meddling are not restricted to Honduras. In El Salvador both the left and the right accuse Washington of blatant interference. The left objects to U.S. support for the army in its fight against left-wing guerrillas. The right objects to U.S. complaints over human rights violations by members of the armed forces.

El Salvador's chamber of commerce last month took out a full-page newspaper advertisement to reply to a speech on human rights violations by U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton who threatened that aid would be cut unless violations ended.

The advertisement said in effect: You Americans have no right to preach. What about the Ku Klux Klan? What about the mafia? What about shortcomings

in your own system of justice? What about police, judicial and political complicity with organised crime?

Recently, a foreign ministry official in Guatemala spoke angrily about criticism in the United States of reported massacres of Guatemala's rural Indian population during an anti-guerrilla campaign by the army.

"We are being attacked by the Americans for treating our Indians badly", he snapped. "Have they forgotten how they solved the problem of their own Indians some 200 years ago? by killing most of them."

Some members of Guatemala's opposition, stillled after President Efraim Rios Montt declared a state of siege in July, blame human rights abuses by a succession of military rulers directly on U.S. interference.

In 1954 the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency helped to topple Jacobo Arbenz, a president whose reforms incurred the wrath of both Washington and the United Fruit Banana Company, whose properties were expropriated. Since Arbenz's overthrow, Guatemala has been run by the military. Their excesses prompted President Jimmy Carter to cut off military supplies to Guatemala in 1977. But powerful elements in the Reagan administration are now pressing for a resumption because they see the country as an important element in the fight against the spread of Communism in Central America.

## Cairo-Soviet ties re-emerge

By Haimza Hendawi  
Reuter

CAIRO — Recent Egyptian overtures towards Moscow have stirred speculation that Cairo might be cautiously seeking a degree of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Last week Egypt lifted a five-year-old ban on cotton exports to the Soviet Union and concluded a \$5.9 million exchange deal, taking Soviet timber and cars in return.

Earlier this year, President Hosni Mubarak invited 66 Soviet experts to resume work in Soviet-built industrial complexes, from which they were expelled by the late President Anwar Sadat. According to diplomatic sources, managers of the enterprises have been told quietly they could invite more Soviet experts to return to Egypt.

Diplomats here have carefully weighed these moves in the light of the long estrangement between Cairo and Moscow that began under President Sadat in 1972. But many doubted whether the new moves towards Moscow could signal a return of anything like the ties that used to exist. Since the Egyptian peace treaty with Israel, they said, Egypt has developed an intense reliance on Washington.

Egypt is now the second largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel. Some diplomats see the new Egyptian moves as tactical rather than strategic — a device to dissuade Washington from taking Egypt for granted.

"Egypt could be taking these steps simply to encourage Washington to tighten its own ties with Cairo, in other words to provide more aid," one senior Western diplomat told Reuters.

They noted that the return of the 66 Soviet experts came just before President Mubarak's visit to Washington last February. Now, the cotton deal comes as Mr. Mubarak is planning another visit to Washington in January.

Egypt and the Soviet Union at present maintain only low-level diplomatic relations. Neither has an ambassador in the other's capital.

President Mubarak, in a recent speech to the youth wing of his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), said Egypt was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow "only if it refrained from interfering in Egypt's internal affairs."

It was on charges last year of inciting internal sedition that President Sadat expelled Moscow's ambassador from Cairo, along with other Soviet diplomats. Mr. Sadat strongly believed that Moscow was behind riots over food in 1977 and other manifestations of economic discontent.

President Mubarak is at present struggling with a difficult economic situation and could react with acute sensitivity to any suggestion of Soviet incitement. But his exact intentions towards Moscow have not been revealed and few of his aides care to speculate on them.

كنا من اجل



# Jordan and oil: A critical relationship

In the following article, SUL-EIMAN MOUSA, advisor to the Ministry of Culture and Youth, looks at the historical and present-day impact oil has had on Jordan. The article will be concluded tomorrow.

The impact of oil on Jordan, which produces no oil of its own, has been tremendous. Its effect on this small and poor country could be considered unique and worthy of study. There are many reasons for this but perhaps the three main ones are:

- Inter-Arab geopolitics, and because Jordan is bounded by two oil producing countries, Iraq and Syria.
- The deep rooted enmity between the Arabs and Israel, and the conviction of the Arab States that Jordan forms a first line of defence in the Arab front and that the duties of self defence oblige her to support that line.
- Because Jordan has few natural resources, but has at the same time a considerable number of qualified personnel, the country has been able to export man power to those Arab countries whose oil wealth made them in need of those human resources.

Iraq was the first Arab country to produce and export oil, and this began soon after the end of the First World War. Because Europe was the principal market for oil, two pipelines were constructed to

carry the oil of Iraq to the shores of the Mediterranean. One of these crossed the territory of Syria on its way to the coast of Lebanon, and the other crossed the territory of Transjordan on its way to the coast of Palestine. From the terminals of both lines ships carried the oil to the ports of Europe.

In 1931, Jordan granted a 70-year concession to the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) for the construction of oil pipelines through its territory. A 12-inch pipeline was constructed and it began to carry oil to the terminal at Haifa by the end of 1934.

## No advantages

The pipeline did not bring any significant advantages to Jordan. This is in spite of the fact that the line went across 800 kilometres of Jordan's territory and four stations were established on it.

The terms of the concession were an example of the greed of foreign companies and the colonial powers. IPC was a British company and Britain held the mandate over Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine.

The concession stipulated that the Jordan government undertake to safeguard the pipeline, the stations, installations and workers of the company. No revenues or customs duties were to be incurred on the passage of oil or on materials imported for the construction of the pipeline and its installations.

The concession did include the provision that the company should use Jordanian labour, but most of

the technical and skilled employees were not Jordanians and the wages of the ordinary labourers were very low. In addition comparatively few men were engaged because most of the work was done by machinery. In 1933 the political opposition in Transjordan criticised the easy terms of the concession and demanded that the company engage only Transjordanians in the territory of Jordan.

The terms stipulated that all unmovable property of the company would become the property of Jordan at the end of the concession period. But in reality this meant very little, due to the length of the period, which lasted until the year 2001.

Two relevant events took place in 1931, the year during which the concession to the IPC was granted:

- The conclusion of a treaty of friendship and co-operation between Transjordan and Iraq, in which one of the articles provided that the two governments would co-operate in "watching over security on the borders and preventing acts of aggression".
- The foundation of the Jordan Desert Patrol, whose main duty was keeping order in desert areas and watching over Bedouin tribes in hilly and rugged places. This force succeeded in establishing order and in stopping raids all around the desert. It was the first experiment in enlisting young Bedouin men to be the symbol of authority among the Bedouin. An Englishman, Capt. Glubb, took the task of forming this force, which developed during the Second World War into the famous Arab Legion.

The Arabs of Palestine considered the IPC pipeline a British installation, and blew it up several times in Palestine and Transjordan during their rebellion in 1936-1938. Having damaged the pipeline they used to set fire to the oil flowing out of the pipes. The pipeline was also damaged in Transjordan during the fighting between British forces and the Iraqi army in 1941 and a number of suspects were arrested and placed in jail for several months.

When the Second World War ended, the IPC constructed another pipeline parallel to the first but of 16-inch size. This line was nearly completed when the war erupted in Palestine in May 1948, and the IPC had to stop its activities. The Iraqi government stopped pumping oil from its sources in Kirkuk at the start of the war.

The IPC, after some years, realised that a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict would not be realised in the foreseeable future, so it wound up its work in Jordan. The pipelines were left to Jordan in accordance with the concession terms. A section of those pipes was used in 1964 for the construction of an emergency line for carrying water from Azraq to Irbid, a distance of 108 kilometres.

## Passage tax

In 1946, the government of

Jordan granted a concession to the American TAP Line Company, for the construction of a pipeline to carry Saudi Arabian oil to the coast of Lebanon, through the territory of Jordan and Syria. The terms of this concession were similar to that granted to the IPC, with the exception of one clause stipulated that the company paid Jordan the sum of JD 60,000 per year as a passage tax. This clause was amended some years later, so that by 1980 Jordan obtained an annual sum exceeding JD 1 million. This line has been damaged a number of times in Syrian territory, to demonstrate indignation against American policy.

The TAP line was, however, much more useful to Jordan in another way. It was imperative that Jordan should have an independent supply of oil, unimpeded by the changing attitudes of Arab politics. At the same time it became necessary to meet the increasing domestic demand for oil. After 1948 Jordan imposed its oil requirements from Lebanon.

In 1957 the government concluded an agreement with TAP to construct a branch from the main pipeline to a place about 30 kilometres from Amman, to feed the refinery which Jordan intended to construct. The agreement stipulated that Jordan would obtain its requirements of crude oil at current world prices. A national company was founded and the refinery started to distribute its products towards the end of 1960. Since then the refinery has saved Jordan a considerable amount of trouble, as will be witnessed by examining the political and economic pressures placed on Jordan by the events of 1958.

During February of that year Jordan formed a union with Iraq. Two weeks later Syria, which had formed a union with Egypt, closed its borders with Jordan. One of the results of this action was that movement of transport between the two countries was stopped, and this included oil tankers coming from Lebanon. An acute oil crisis soon developed because Jordan was unprepared to meet such an emergency.

The crisis was solved, with great difficulty, as Iraq began to supply Jordan with its required amounts of petrol. In fact oil has played a part in the formation of the union between Iraq and Jordan, because it was decided that oil-producing Iraq would be responsible for giving Jordan the financial assistance which used to be supplied by Britain until April 1957. Iraq itself had no sufficient spare funds and in turn it sought to bring Kuwait in to the union, so that oil-producing Kuwait would supply the financial needs of Jordan.

## Crisis in store

When the supply problem caused by Syria had eventually been solved, nobody could have guessed that a far more serious crisis was in store for Jordan. Suddenly and unexpectedly, the Iraqi army overthrew the monarchy in Iraq, and in consequence the union with Jordan was dissolved.

Jordan now found itself more isolated than at any time before. Its borders were closed with three

neighbouring countries; Iraq, Syria and Israel. Only the border with Saudi Arabia was open, but that was not much help because there were no asphalted roads between the two countries. This isolation was economically damaging, partly because Jordan used to import all its foreign commodities through the port of Beirut—the port of Aqaba not yet being fully developed—but mainly because of the shortage of oil.

An acute crisis ensued. Jordan needed fuel for everything: to pump water to keep Amman and other cities alive, for electricity and for all kinds of transport. King Hussein appealed to the USA. He informed its government that Jordan's position was desperate and that without oil the country "cannot survive".

The USA reaction to King Hussein's appeal was positive. He was informed that fuel would be flown from the Gulf across Saudi Arabia. Within twenty-four hours the first aircraft had arrived carrying oil, and other aircraft followed the same day. Just as things seemed to be going well and the crisis to be potentially solved, another unexpected blow fell.

On the second day, Saudi Arabia refused to permit American aircraft to overfly its territory carrying oil to Jordan. The situation was critical. The oil in Jordan was only enough for a few hours. In desperation, Jordan had to receive fuel from Lebanon by aircraft flying over Israel. In the words of King Hussein, it "was perhaps the most humiliating feature of the whole sordid business".

The political crisis, and along with it the oil crisis, continued for about four months. Jordan complained to the U.N. Security Council, and then the U.N. General Assembly discussed the situation and approved a resolution submitted by other Arab states, in which they undertook to respect the independence of Jordan. The border with Syria was reopened on Nov. 1, 1958, and Jordan resumed importing oil from Lebanon by road.

This was not, however, the end of Jordan's troubles. Syria closed its border with Jordan again in 1959. The supply of oil remained subject to Syrian favour till the last months of 1960 when Jordan's own refinery began to produce the different kinds of fuel oil that the country needed.

## Confrontation with Israel

However, the establishment of Israel in 1948 had other consequences for the oil-producing Arab countries and for Jordan.

As is well known, the state of Israel was established in 1948 on most of the territory of Palestine. One of the results of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war was that Jordan united itself with that part of Palestine which remained to the Arabs and which became known as the West Bank. Another important result was that Jordan became a confrontation state with Israel, after the latter refused to reach a satisfactory settlement with the neighbouring Arab states. Thus a state of truce prevailed, but it was an armed truce pregnant with danger.

It is because Israel has pursued since its foundation a policy of

aggression, imposition of its will and the dictation of terms by the power of arms, that Jordan—along with Syria and Egypt—was obliged to allocate a large percentage of her annual budget to defence. To preserve its existence in the face of Israeli designs has always been the most important factor in shaping the policy of Jordan and the task of defending the country has been an exhausting drain on its resources, both human and material. Every year Jordan allocates for defence sums of money that otherwise would have been allocated to development and construction. Jordan has always been obliged to enlist thousands of its young men in the armed forces, at the expense of industry, agriculture and development.

It may be recalled that the Israelis, in the process of establishing their state, managed to drive out of Palestine more than 700 thousand Arabs, who took refuge in neighbouring Arab countries. A certain number of these found their way to the oil-producing countries, such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Remittances to Jordan by those workers whose families remained in Jordan were a good source of income, in spite of the fact that, in the fifties, those remittances were comparatively small.

An example of the effect of oil on inter-Arab relations can be given by the events of 1957. Jordan had in that year agreed with Britain to terminate their treaty of friendship. The government took this step after relying on the pledges of three Arab states, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, to replace Britain in supplying Jordan's financial subsidies.

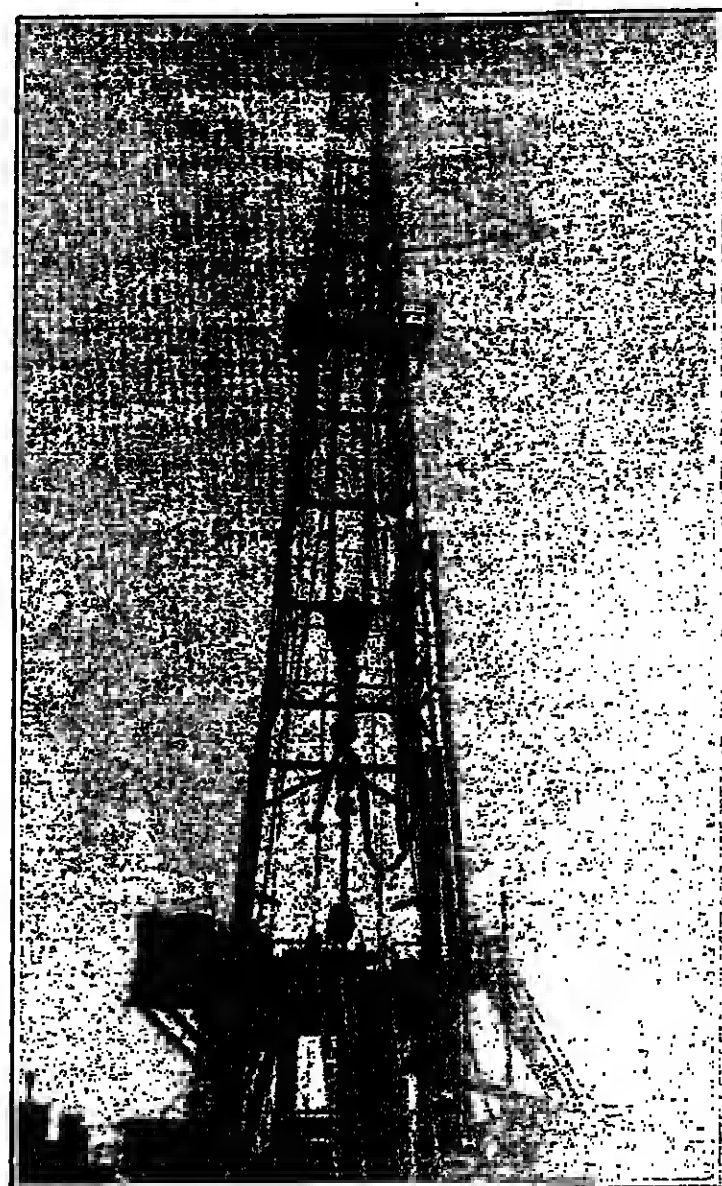
But then the time came for the payment of the first installment only Saudi Arabia paid its share. Although Egypt and Syria attributed their failure to political reasons, they were in fact unable to pay in cash. Saudi Arabia was able to do so, thanks to its oil revenues.

Gradually the Arab oil-producing countries Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the other Gulf states began to grant Jordan financial subsidies. These, however, remained comparatively inadequate, voluntary and unsystematic, until the 1967 war, which resulted in Israel's occupation of lands belonging to Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Jordan especially received a severe blow in the loss of the West Bank, including Arab east Jerusalem.

## Subsidies pledged

At the Arab Summit conference in Khartoum, held towards the end of August 1967, it was decided that three major oil-producing countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya—would grant regular yearly financial subsidies to Jordan and Egypt, parts of whose territories were occupied by Israel. These subsidies were meant to help the two states to sustain themselves and to re-build their armed forces. Jordan was to receive JD 40 million each year.

In this way the Arabs, for the first time, were able to use oil as a political weapon against those countries which supported Israel in its aggression. For some weeks the export of oil was suspended to the USA, Great Britain and Holland.



In this respect one may recall that oil had no effect in the war of 1948, because most of its revenues went to foreign shareholders.

Not all the three oil-producing countries, however, equally honoured their pledges. In 1971 Libya suspended the payment of its share to Jordan, because it objected to Jordan's policy towards the Palestinian Fedayeen. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, however, continued to fulfil their obligations and other Gulf states also gave their support. We can attribute the reason to the fact that the Asian Arab countries were more concerned than the Arab states of Africa about the stability and strength of Jordan.

To the Arab states of Asia, Jordan was a front-line stronghold which they were anxious to keep well armed. This was directly in their own interest. On the other hand the two Arab oil-producing countries of Africa—Libya and Algeria—did not apparently feel that Israel poses a direct and imminent threat to them.

It should be pointed out that Jordan obtains subsidies from the Arab oil-producing countries not because it is just a sister country, but because it is a confrontation state with Israel. We may assume, therefore, that had Jordan not been a confrontation state, it would not have been the recipient of all the subsidies which it has received and is still receiving to this day. Jordan considers that the Arab oil-producing states of Asia are bound by national duty and by self interest to give it the support it needs, so that the country may be capable of fending off Israeli aggression and attempts at expansion.

The 1973 war brought an unprecedented rise in the price of oil, and a considerable increase in the

volume of financial subsidies granted by the oil countries to Jordan. The Arab oil countries found a way in this war to participate positively in putting pressure on those Western powers supporting Israel.

Such was the intention of Arab oil ministers when they took, on Oct. 17, 1973, a decision to reduce immediately their oil production by 5 per cent a month. On Nov. 4, those same ministers took another decision by which oil exports were suspended to the USA, Holland and other countries supporting Israel. These two decisions were a turning point in modern Arab history.

As a result of these two decisions, a shortage of oil occurred and prices began to soar until they reached an unexpected level. Before the 1973 war, the prices were low and stable, the cost of one barrel of crude being about \$2. By the time production of oil returned to normal, after the war, the price of a barrel had increased to \$12. This price remained almost stable until 1979 when it began to rise steadily until it reached the present day level of \$34 per barrel. A 14-fold greater than it was eight years before.

It goes without saying that these large increases in the price of oil resulted in a spontaneous increase in the income of the oil-producing countries. This new situation made it possible for Jordan, in the shape of two main sources of income:

- The size of the subsidies and loans with which the Arab oil countries began to provide Jordan annually.
- The remittances to Jordan of Jordanians working in oil countries.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran  
17:50 Cartoons  
18:15 Children's Programme  
18:30 News in Hebrew  
19:30 Local Programme  
19:30 Local Programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arabic Series  
21:15 News in English  
21:30 News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
21:15 Documentary  
21:30 News in English  
22:15 Love Boss

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show  
08:00 News Summary  
08:30 Morning Show  
09:00 News Summary  
09:30 Pop Session  
10:00 News Summary  
10:30 Pop Session  
11:00 News Bulletin  
11:30 Instrumental  
12:00 In Concert  
12:30 Comfort Hour  
13:00 Instrumental  
13:30 Old Favorites  
14:00 News Summary  
14:30 News Summary  
15:00 Top Twenty  
15:30 News Summary  
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### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

Paintings by Ayyad Al Nimer, in the British Council.

Paintings and Sculptures by Tawfiq El Sayed, at the French Cultural Centre.

The Contemporary Italian Art Exhibition, at the Allis Art Gallery.

30 Years of Jordanian-U.S. Economic Cooperation, at the American Centre.

#### VIDEO

CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12:00 noon and at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

#### LECTURE

Mr. F. Thomas Parker will be delivering a lecture on "A Trek Among Rome's Eastern Empire Frontiers" at ACCOR, 6:30 p.m.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): 21:45-22:00.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): 21:45-22:00.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): 21:45-22:00.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): 21:45-22:00.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redemptorist): 21:45-22:00.

Armenian Catholic Church (Armenian): 21:45-22:00.

Armenian Orthodox Church (Armenian): 21:45-22:00.

Armenian International Church (International): 21:45-22:00.

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### MUSEUMS

Balkans Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

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# SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

### Start with a Bang

By Maureen Stalla

LAST WEEK someone told me he played a tournament match and lost five straight games before he woke up and played his game. Even though he played well from then on, he lost the match because he was so far behind. "Strange," he said, "I couldn't get started. I don't know what happened to me." Actually this malady is not so strange. There are a few logical explanations and remedies.

The first and most obvious explanation is that he was not properly warmed up. Many players and I would hasten to say all need a longer warm up time than the allowed five minutes. If you are one who needs more time, be sure that you take a friend and warm up at least thirty minutes before the match. There is no excuse to drop a first set because you are not warmed up if you know this is your problem.

The next reason is not so obvious. It is very possible that it takes you a set to get used to your opponent's rhythm. This is especially true if your opponent is not a smooth player. In fact, you may think he is not as good as you are. The truth is that you have probably been practising with someone with smooth, rhythmic strokes and his timing is your problem.

Therefore when you are up against someone with a choppy style, your game is as absent as your practice partner. The only solution to this problem is to make sure you practice with different people. This is essential if you want to develop your repertoire of strokes and strategies. If you play with the same person every day you are not giving yourself a fair chance to improve your game.

The third reason you might blow the first game is because of nerves. My sister, a top U.S. ranked player, was so nervous during one first round match that she hit her first four service returns over the fence! Fortunately, she gained her composure and finished the match 6-1, 6-0. Experience and concentration are the only solutions to an attack of nerves.

There is no reason to be baffled by the strange disappearance of your game during a tennis match. There are many physiological and psychological factors in this sport. But it is still possible to isolate the variables and come out with solutions to the problems.

## Spain celebrates World Golf Cup victory

ACAPULCO, Mexico (R) — Spain celebrated victory in the 29th World Cup Golf Championship Monday as organisers announced plans to build up interest in next year's tournament, almost certain to be held in Japan.

Manuel Pinero and Jose Canizares won the title for Spain Sunday when both scored 73 in the fourth round for a final total of 563, three strokes ahead of the United States. Italy was a distant third on 574, one stroke ahead of England.

Pinero also won the individual trophy with an aggregate of 281, one shot better than Canizares and American Bob Gilder.

"We have exciting plans for next year," said John Ross, Executive Director of the International Golf Association (IGA), which organises the World Cup.

Better prizes to attract top golfers?

"Well, not really. But don't count us out too soon. We are here to stay," Mr. Ross said.

From next year, he said, the IGA plans to invite the winners of the British Open, the Japanese Open, the Australian Open, the Open Champion of the host country and the leading U.S. money winner to play in the World Cup individual tournament.

"They will not be part of any country's team but will compete

on their own," Mr. Ross said. He added that the IGA would pay them "honorariums" of about \$5,000 each, plus all expenses. At present the winner of the individual trophy gets a \$10,000 prize.

So a golfing superstar could win up to \$15,000—but six-figure prizes are common in other tournaments these days.

"The World Cup basically is one of the few major sports attractions which plays down money and this is what makes it stand apart from the others," Mr. Ross said.

Most players agree. But they say that what makes the World Cup stand apart is the increasing absence of big names.

"It's all very well to talk about international solidarity through sports but at the end of the day what really counts is money," said one player who asked not to be named. "Money talks and the tournament which offers the most money talks loudest."

Mr. Ross points out that the World Cup schedule is arranged a year in advance, the idea being that other tournaments should not conflict with it. It is normally held during a relatively quiet period to enable big name players to compete.

Mr. Ross admits that the one-million-dollar Sun City tournament in Johannesburg, which

coincided with the Acapulco event, robbed the World Cup of many well-known players.

He said a 32-team format introduced this year to reduce the size of the field to manageable proportions and improve the quality of the finals would stay for the 30th World Cup.

Regional qualifying tournaments would continue to be held in various parts of the world to ensure that only the best teams remained in the finals.

Mr. Ross said publicity would include a one-hour film of this year's championship which had been produced for showing on U.S. cable television and for worldwide syndication.

As for the site of next year's cup, he said negotiations were continuing "but it will almost certainly be in Japan."

Of the 62 players from 31 countries who competed in Acapulco—Taiwan dropped out at the last moment because of a dispute with the Mexican government over the use of the name China—only a handful were well known.

They included Gilder, sixth in this year's U.S. money winners list, fellow American Bobby Clampett, Pinero and Canizares, Mark James of England and Scotsman Bernard Gallacher and Sam Torrance.

## Brighton sacks manager Bailey

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Mike Bailey was sacked as manager of struggling English first division soccer side Brighton Monday because fans say the team is too boring.

Brighton's gates are well below the level needed for the club to break even and chairman Mike Bamber wants a manager whose team will entertain and bring back the fans.

"Spectators have complained they will not watch boring football. We will be looking for a manager to equip the team to play enterprising match winning football," he said.

## Kriek criticises grass surfaces

MELBOURNE (R) — Holder Johan Kriek criticised grass surfaces after a bad fall during his second-round clash against young American Mike Depalmer in the Australian Open Tennis Championships here Monday.

South African-born Kriek, now a U.S. citizen, said after twisting his ankle while trying to hit a forehand: "I was scared because I have never really hurt myself on a court."

## England leads Victoria by 248 runs

MELBOURNE (R) — David Gower and Allan Lamb shared a third-wicket partnership of 189 to put the England cricketers firmly on top at the close of play on the third day of their four-day match against Victoria Monday.

When stumps were drawn England were 268 for three in their second innings, a lead of 248 runs.

Victoria resumed Monday handily placed at 271 for seven in their first innings, but lost their last three wickets in only half an hour.

Derek Pringle returned his best tour figures, taking four for 66 off 21 overs with his medium pacers.

When England halted Graeme Fowler and Chris Tavaré added 52 runs for the first wicket before Fowler was bowled off his pads by paceman Rod McCurdy for 31.

McCurdy struck again soon after lunch when he bowled Tavaré for 35 and once more it seemed England were condemned to

struggle against Australia's best state.

Gower and Lamb, who with Derek Randall have been the most consistent batsmen on tour so far, had other ideas.

The pair batted with determination and concentration, with Gower in particular showing the application which his skipper Bob Willis has been calling for.

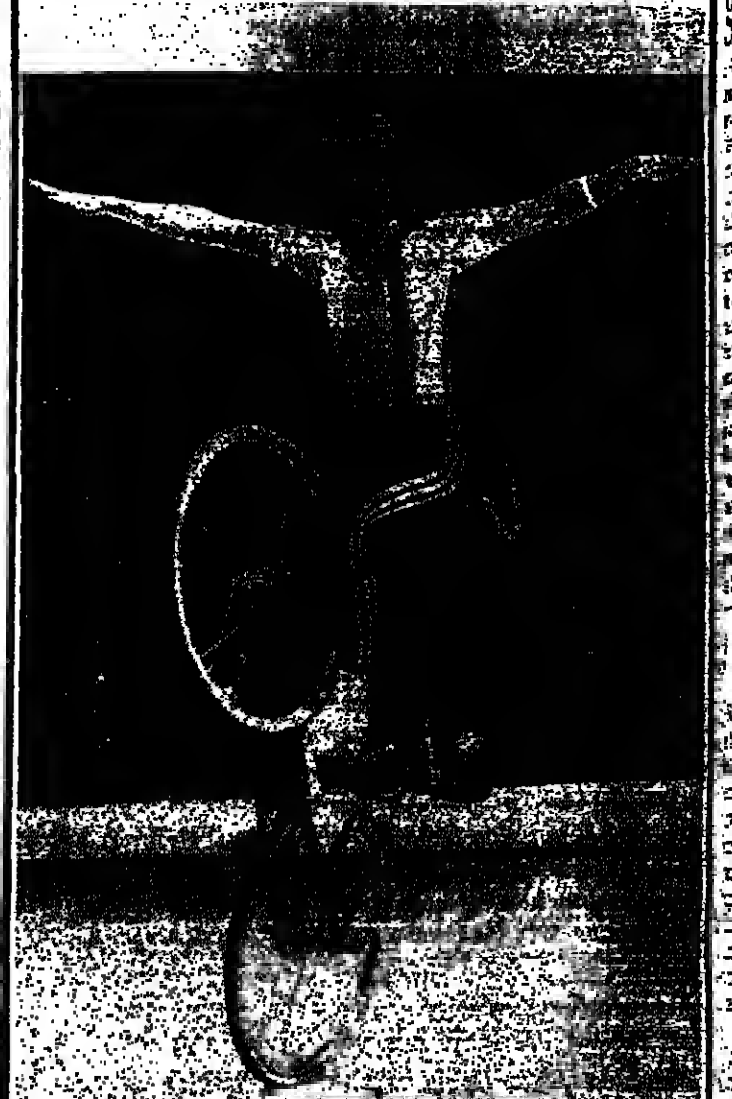
Gower refused to flash at the short ball and as a consequence he took 50 minutes longer than Lamb to reach his half century.

The South African-born Lamb was in prime form, scoring frequently with lofted drives.

Gower was eventually dismissed for 88, the same score as in the first innings, trying to sweep past time off-spinner Julian Wines.

At the close of play Lamb was just five runs short of his second tour century while nightwatchman Vic Marks had yet to score.

## German trick-cyclists take titles



WIESBADEN (DaD) — This year's indoor trick-cycling world championships certainly turned out to be a remarkable success for the team from the Federal Republic of Germany.

They won all five world championship titles! Nineteen year-old Maria Beerlage from Stuttgart took first prize in the women's singles contest. Franz Kratochvil successfully defended his title in the same discipline for men. Rolf Hutter and Helmut Schuler took the title in men's doubles, and sisters Ina and Anja Maas from Bocholt in women's doubles.

Twin brothers Thomas and Andreas Steinmüller then topped the sensational list of successes by beating the Czech brothers Jindrich and Jindrich Fospolil, who had won the championship 15 times, 4:3 in bicycle polo.

## Hodde returns to England squad

LONDON (R) — Glenn Hodde, Tottenham's cultured midfielder around whom Bobby Robson has set his heart on building his next World Cup team, is included in a squad of 22 for England's European Championship match against Luxembourg here on December 15.

A serious knee ligament injury prevented Hodde from winning a place in the first two games under Robson's management and he was not considered fully match fit for last month's Group Three match against Greece.

Hodde, whose form can seesaw between world class and mundane, should add a few thousand to the Wembley gate.

Terry Butcher, Graham Rix and Steve Coppell, who all withdrew injured from the squad for the Greece match, are included in the party for the Luxembourg match announced Monday.

The squad is: Goalkeepers: Peter Shilton, Ray Clemence. Defenders: Phil Neal, Kenny Sansom, Phil Thompson, Terry Butcher, Alvin Martin, Tommy Caton, Danny Thomas. Midfield: Ricky Hill, Gry Mabbutt, Sammy Lee, Glenn Hodde, Bryan Robson. Forwards: Graham Rix, Steve Coppell, Mark Chamberlain, Paul Mariner, Tony Woodcock, Luther Blissett, Paul Goddard, Alan Devonshire.

## Drug-taking in sport reaches a dangerous degree of sophistication

LONDON (R) — Drug-taking among competitors eager to improve their performances has reached a dangerous degree of sophistication, according to a leading British doping expert.

"It is my impression that drugs are being taken very professionally by sportsmen," Dr. David Cowan, Assistant Director of London's Drug Control Centre, told Reuters. "They seem to know which drugs to take. The information that gets around is very rapid," he added.

The four-year-old drug unit, backed by the British Sports Council, has long been involved in a rigorous campaign against drug abuse in sport.

Although most stimulants and hormone drugs have been banned by sports authorities, they are still available to international com-

petitors on the black market. "There is a big black market for anabolic steroids, and many other drugs are readily available to competitors who want them," Cowan said.

The drug centre's medical team is now concerned with a new family of sophisticated hormone drugs known as Cortico or Catabolic steroids.

Unlike the universally-banned anabolic steroids, colloquially known as bulk-bombs, which induce rapid weight-gains, catabolic steroids—which are only banned in cycling—are super-efficient painkillers allowing sportsmen to sidestep the effects of injuries without really curing them.

The drugs, used beneficially to treat asthma and arthritis, are potentially lethal if taken without proper medical supervision.

"These are very potent drugs and can have very nasty side effects—the worst of which is

death," Cowan said.

Trainers and sports doctors frequently administer the drugs to injured competitors so they can resume competing immediately.

But it is a cortico-steroid dose is not accompanied by a period of rest it can destroy calcium in the bones, making them brittle and increasing the risk of further injuries.

Another side-effect is a condition known as "moonface" in which fatty deposits are formed in the face, causing it to become large and round. There is also a serious risk of stomach ulcers.

"Any doctor who prescribes a cortico-steroid and allows the player to continue must have to do a lot of heart-searching to make sure that this is justified ethically," Cowan said.

There is a serious risk of death if a competitor suddenly stops taking the drugs after prolonged or large doses.

The synthetic compounds suppress the natural production of cortisol—a hormone used by the body to counter the effects of anxiety. If someone who has recently taken the drug experiences major anxiety or trauma, the absence of sufficient cortisol could result in death from circulatory collapse, Cowan said.

Such drugs, though normally given only on prescription, are obtainable in some countries on the black market.

But because these hormonal drugs are exact synthetic reproductions of substances naturally present in the body, it is often difficult for Cowan's team to detect them in the routine doping tests on sportsmen carried out at the control centre.

There are a number of potentially dangerous drugs in use among sportsmen which do not yet figure on Cowan's banned list.

He believes the drug control unit will soon have to take action against the abuse of diuretics, which are used normally to expel excess fluid from the body, but are widely misused in sport.

Competitors such as boxers and weightlifters who want to get into a lighter weight category take diuretics before weigh-ins and then regain the subsequent weight loss by saline drip or by drinking large amounts of water.

"At the time of the competition they are back to their normal weight. You only need an hour to re-infuse the fluid," he added.

But if competitors take diuretics just to reduce their normal weight, the blood cells may not have enough fluid in which to circulate, which could cause blood clots, strokes and eventual death.

Cowan believes there should be government legislation on drug abuse in sport.

"But a lot of the drugs misused in sport are very rarely misused in society, which is the reason why no such legislation exists," he said.

Stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamine are rigorously controlled in society which is why they are also controlled in sport, he added.

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Registration for the above examinations may be made now at the British Council, Jabal Amman. The closing date is Wednesday 22 December 1982. Bring an official identity document bearing a photograph.

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**GERMAN CONCERT WEEK**

In view of the continuous demand for tickets for the concert of the German Chamber Academy Orchestra on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1982 (which is completely sold out), the organisers of the German Concert Week in Amman have the pleasure to announce that an **ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONCERT** will take place on Thursday, Dec. 9, 1982, at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

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## WORLD

## West German chancellor presents controversial plan for government

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Monday presents his conservative Christian Democrats (CDU) with plans for a new government he hopes to form after national elections promised for next March.

Monday's meeting of the CDU's federal committee, the top decision-making forum between party congresses, is Mr. Kohl's first opportunity to outline election strategy. Party sources said he was also expected to sum up his first eight weeks as chancellor.

Mr. Kohl has promised to give voters a chance to endorse his leadership in March elections, but controversy has arisen over the constitutional process of calling them.

His centre-right coalition ousted Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal administration after a parliamentary confidence vote which many West Germans saw as a back-door route to power because it bypassed the electorate.

Mr. Kohl is now expected to call and deliberately lose a vote of confidence on Dec. 17, a move which would allow enough time for parliament to be dissolved and elections to take place on March 6 as planned.

His critics say Mr. Kohl has a clear majority in the lower house (Bundestag) and that to lose such a vote through abstentions would

be a manipulation of the democratic process and lower the prestige of parliament.

The Bundestag can only be dissolved by the federal president, Karl Carstens, who has yet to come out in favour of the confidence vote solution.

Senior conservative politicians favour Mr. Kohl's plan, including Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and conservative Bundestag floor leader Alfred Dregger, who has said it would not amount to manipulation of the constitution.

But several deputies from the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), a partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, are reported to be ready to ask the federal constitutional court to block elections.

Mr. Kohl has promised to lead the country out of what he has described as its worst economic crisis in over 30 years, with the fight against unemployment a top priority.

Last week he learned that the jobless total topped the politically-sensitive two million mark for the first time since 1954 and there was a further slide in industrial production.

Monday's CDU meeting would be addressed by party manager Heiner Geissler, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Labour Minister Norbert Blum, the party sources said.

## Law of Sea Conference opens in idyllic setting

MONTGEO BAY, Jamaica (R) — The final ceremonial session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference opens Monday in a relaxed holiday setting but with uncertainty over a refusal by the United States and others to sign the final document.

More than 150 countries have laboured over the proposed treaty for nine years and most are expected to be represented at the gathering at the Jamaican beach resort of Montego Bay for the final five-day session.

On Friday they will be invited to

sign what has become probably the most detailed and complex convention in diplomatic history, setting rules for the use and exploitation of the oceans and their resources.

But the United States and other Western industrialised nations have served notice they will not sign the proposed treaty unless changes are made to provisions they deem to be weighed against free enterprise.

They oppose a stipulation under which the few countries with the technological ability to exploit the

riches of the seabed would have to share the knowledge with less-advanced countries.

The treaty is strongly backed by Third World countries, including those without a coastline, which see it as giving them a greater share of the world's wealth and technology.

It is also backed by the Soviet bloc and China.

The treaty would also extend sovereignty by coastal states for 12 miles from their shores and give them exclusive control over all natural resources for 200 miles

out to sea.

Sixty states must ratify the convention before it can enter into force—a process which is expected to take several years.

Opposition to the convention from some major industrialised countries, has not, however, prevented delegates from enjoying the idyllic setting for the conference.

Beach shirts and swimwear have become the accepted dress and most diplomacy will, it seems, be conducted around the swimming pool.

## French Who's Who turns pink after Socialist win

PARIS (R) — The latest red-covered edition of Who's Who in France has a distinct pink tinge inside as well, reflecting the Socialist take-over of power since 1981.

Many of the 1,009 fresh names in the Bible of French privilege belong to flag-bearers of the new regime in government and parliament and at the head of the nationalised industries.

Since legislators, unlike mere social climbers, get in automatically, prominent left-wingers such as Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Communist Party leader Georges Marchais have been included for years.

They are now joined by a host of Socialist and Communist deputies and senators elected for the first time to form Mr. Mitterrand's majority.

Their potted biographies sit alongside the more traditional Who's Who entries of the count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, the aristocracy and the leaders of private industry.

The appearance of so many left-list names in a bastion of elitism has prompted wry comment, not all of it from the right.

"The new French nom-

enklatra," said the Socialist daily Le Matin, recalling the name given to the Soviet Union's ruling class.

This edition, containing 18,842 names and weighing 2.7 kilos has been published six months early to take account of the new hands on the levers of power.

The last one, which appeared in April, 1981, came out only weeks before the Socialists displaced Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as president and his centre-right majority in parliament.

The editors estimate that 80 per cent of the book has had to be revised, giving an indication of the extent of the changes.

Editor Jacques Le Bodo said that the names of some 700 people previously included because of their position in politics had been removed.

Who's Who, established in 1954, calls itself the "mirror of France," though not everyone agrees.

The snobbery attached to getting in prompted Le Monde journalist Bruno Frappat to call it "the biographical dictionary of people who count—or think they do." Frappat is not included, although his editor is.

## Italian court rules out releasing jailed Bulgarian

ROME (R) — A special court Monday rejected an appeal for immediate release for the Bulgarian arrested on charges of complicity in last year's attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, judicial sources said.

They said the court decided there were sufficient grounds for the continued detention of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, 34, arrested here on Nov. 25.

Mr. Antonov's case was put to the court by two lawyers hired last week by the Bulgarian embassy, which has said he is innocent.

The lawyers, Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa, argued that Mr. Antonov had no role in the shooting, citing testimony from colleagues who said he was working in his office when Turkish

gunman Mehmet Ali Agca opened fire on May 13 last year.

The court said the warrant for his arrest issued by investigating magistrate Ilario Martella was justified by the evidence available, the sources said.

The charges have strained relations between Italy and Bulgaria, which have been further undermined by allegations of Bulgarian involvement in a network of arms and heroin dealers based in northern Italy.

The sources said the case against Mr. Antonov was based in part on evidence provided recently to Mr. Martella by Agca, who is serving a life sentence.

The other two Bulgarians sought, both of whom worked at the embassy in Rome, have left Italy.

## Artificial heart ticks on

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first person to receive a permanent artificial heart, laughed and talked with his family Sunday night after a second operation to stop air bubbling from his lungs, a medical spokesman said.

Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired dentist, needed further surgery Sunday 60 hours after he was given a polyurethane and aluminium heart, because air was bubbling from "blebs" (small cuts) in his lungs.

"Dr. Clark's recovery signs are good. He is already back to the point he had reached before he had to undergo a second operation," the spokesman at the University of Utah Medical Centre said.

"He is taking fluids, his pulse

and other signs are very encouraging — he is doing fine," the spokesman said.

His wife Uneloy, son Stephen and daughter Karen joined him at his bedside and they laughed and talked together, the centre spokesman said.

Dr. Clark's new heart is tethered by two six-foot-long (1.8-metre) hoses to an air compressor and a mobile power supply. The unit will be his companion for life, but doctors said Dr. Clark would have died if he had not had an artificial heart, because of his degenerative heart disease.

Medical officials denied reports that a key to a locking device on the compressor was a "suicide key," to be inserted by a patient if he decided living with an artificial heart had become unbearable.

## Britons get tired of the press war against Princess of Wales

By Nick Phythian  
Reporter

LONDON — An insatiable press appetite for royal tit-bits, fuelled by a circulation war between Britain's two biggest-selling daily newspapers, is causing strains between Fleet Street and Buckingham Palace.

Traditional British interest in the royal family has been turned into almost an obsession by the Sun and the Daily Mirror since the lovely Lady Diana entered the scene to wed Queen Elizabeth's son and heir, Prince Charles, last June.

Now the palace is crying enough, is enough. And even the public thinks the popular tabloids are overdoing it, at least as far as Princess Diana is concerned.

"Leave her alone," pleaded the palace after the Sun and Mirror published stories earlier this month suggesting that the 21-year-old princess was suffering from the slimers' disease, anorexia nervosa.

Let her have a private life away from the spotlight, echoed two-thirds of Britons questioned in an opinion poll.

It is not only the Princess of Wales who is often in the headlines. So is Charles's dashing younger brother Prince Andrew,

just back from the Falklands war to be acclaimed a hero.

Hardly a day passes without Diana or Andrew pictured in one of the mass-circulation papers or mentioned in the gossip columns.

Before they came along, it was Prince Charles as Britain's most eligible bachelor, his temperamental sister Princess Anne or his divorced aunt Princess Margaret.

Since the anorexia nervosa story, Princess Diana has plunged into a hectic round of public duties, proving she is in fine fettle after the birth of her first child last June.

"I'm fine," she told well-wishers at a nursery last week.

And she still manages a smile for the Sun and Mirror men. Both papers employ highly-paid royal watchers, who stalk the royal family equipped with binoculars and accompanied by a photographer with a telephoto lens.

Men in the know

The Mirror, displaced by the Sun as Britain's biggest-selling daily, hills its royal watcher, James Whitaker, as "the man who knows the royals."

The Sun, built up to a circulation of just over four million since Australian Rupert Murdoch took it over and introduced hare-

## Rhode Island housewives strike



These 3 women are among 15 housewives in Smithfield, R.I., who have gone on strike till their husbands stop taking them for granted. The woman say they are overworked and underloved. From left are Brenda Larkin, Terry Waterman and Gloria Gangi. (A.P. laserphoto).

## Australian priest goes on trial

KABANKALAN, Philippines (R) — A hand grenade, five bullets and documents alleged to be subversive were brought Monday before a court investigating an Australian Catholic priest on charges of inciting rebellion and possessing explosives.

But the items were not formally presented by government prosecutors during the hearing after counsel for Father Brian Gore tabled a motion for dismissal of the case because it had "no leg to stand on."

About 2,000 people gathered outside the court at Kabankalan in the central Philippine island of Negros, some waving placards that read "stop church harassment" and "respect human rights."

Judge Rafael Gasataya ordered lawyers to submit written memoranda on the case in 10 days, after which he was expected to decide on whether to elevate it to a higher court for trial.

Father Gore, from Perth, is free on bail following a raid on his residence in a nearby parish last October. He and six church workers face the same charges of inciting rebellion and possessing explosives.

The case of Father Gore, 38, is one of several involving members of the church in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines, where some members of the hierarchy have expressed fears of a government crackdown on so-called radical clergy.

Present during Monday's preliminary hearing were two officials from the Australian embassy, local Bishop Antonio Fortich and Columban fathers of the same order as the Australian priest.

Rival lawyers spent time arguing the merits of the alleged subversive documents, which the government prosecutors presented to support their case for an arrest warrant against Father Gore.

When government prosecutors showed the hand grenade, bullets and documents to the Australian embassy officials, reporters and defence counsel, it was noted that the grenade bore no serial number.

## Police escort Ian Smith to Zimbabwean capital

HARARE (R) — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is being escorted by police from his midlands farm to the Zimbabwean capital of Harare to be present as his home in the city is searched, his wife said Monday.

Mrs. Janet Smith told reporters by telephone just before the group left that police had turned down her husband's request for time to attend a cattle sale and insisted they travel to Harare immediately.

A government spokesman had earlier described as preposterous Mr. Smith's request that the search operation be postponed until Thursday when both he and his wife would be in Harare after the sale Tuesday.

"Police are busier beings than Ian Smith. He is trying to be difficult and as a government we cannot sympathise with his actions," the spokesman said.

Police had searched the farm,

some 350 kilometres south of Harare, last Saturday. Their request to search Mr. Smith's Harare home followed.

The spokesman said police were continuing investigations involving the white opposition leader but did not say what they were investigating.

Mr. Smith told reporters earlier he had asked for the search of his Harare house to be delayed until Thursday because he was arranging to send cattle to the city of Gweru for the sale.

He said he would suffer financial hardship if he missed the sale.

But the government spokesman said: "It is preposterous for Mr. Smith, who has been a prime minister for such a long time, albeit an illegal one, to feel that if the police say they want to mount a search he can't come because he has things to do."

## Chinese baby boom likely

PEKING (R) — China is likely to have a new baby boom this decade as women born during the last one in the 1960s reach child-bearing age, a Chinese demographer has said.

In the official weekly Beijing (Peking) Review demographer Hou Wenrou said that despite China's compulsory birth control policy no significant reduction in population growth was expected in the 1980s.

Mr. Hou said the reduction in the minimum marriage age last year to 22 for men and 20 for women, which in Mao Tse-tung's time had been five years higher, had raised the number of women who might have children.

Census results published last month showed China was the world's most populous nation with more than 1,008 million people at the end of July, increasing by 10 million a year.

The People's Daily said recently it would be very difficult to keep within the target of 1.2 billion people by the end of the century.

The 1981 growth rate was 1.46 per cent, which though much lower than 1964's 2.8 per cent was higher than between 1976 and 1980.

"Without population planning, our modernisation drive as well as the improvement of our people's standard of living will be impeded," Mr. Hou said.

Strict birth control policies involving fines and incentives put couples under strong pressure to have only one child.

An official newspaper disclosed earlier this month that this strict policy was provoking some parents deliberately to kill their baby girls because of the traditional preference for a male heir and the economic advantages of having sons rather than daughters.

"Some of these unfortunate children are left by the roadside or abandoned on street corners while others are even drowned," the China Youth News said. "Such cruel, inhuman and brutal actions cannot be tolerated."

The newspaper said in some rural communes infanticide against girls is so widespread that three in five surviving infants are boys.

"If this phenomenon is not stopped quickly, then in 20 years time a serious social problem will arise, namely that a large number of young men will not be able to find wives," the paper warned.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## 'Japanese are world's brainiest'

LONDON (R) — The Japanese are the brainiest people in the world, according to a professor who has studied intelligence tests conducted in Japan. Prof. Richard Lynn, of the psychology department at the new University of Ulster, says average intelligence in Japan is higher than in Western Europe and the U.S., and it becomes greater higher up the scale. One Japanese in every 11 was said to have an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 145 — an "outstanding genius level" — while the west it was only one person in 1,000. Prof. Lynn said in the Daily Mail newspaper: "They are getting cleverer and pulling further ahead. We will fall further and further behind unless someone suggests an answer."

## Ghanaian rebel lieutenant killed

ABIDJAN (R) — A fugitive army lieutenant, named as one of the rebels who tried to topple Ghana's revolutionary government last month, was killed when his hideout was discovered by an army unit. Accra Radio reported Monday. The radio, quoting a defence ministry statement issued Sunday, said Second Lieutenant Achar was trapped along with another alleged rebel, former regiment Sergeant-Major Abu Baba, who was wounded and underwent emergency operation.

## Spy MacLean said to be better to be better

MOSCOW (R) — Donald MacLean, the British diplomat who spied for the Soviet Union and being treated in a Moscow hospital for an unspecified illness was Monday reported to be in improved condition. His body seizer told cables that Mr. MacLean, 69, who defected from the Union in 1951, was "feeling much better" but "feeling much better" and "able to receive visitors."

## Indonesia outlines rules for housemaids

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesian women in future be allowed to work as maids in Saudi Arabia provided they are not beautiful and not sexy, the official Antara news agency said Monday. The news also be aged over 30 if single, or accompanied by their husband if married, it quoted the Indonesian newspaper ministry as ruling. Indonesian banned its women from working in Saudi Arabia households "two years ago following allegations that many of them had been sexually abused by their employers. The agency said the ban was being lifted to comply with a large number of requests for Indonesian maids from royal households and residences of high-ranking officials. A ministry spokesman did not give any figures.

## Invitation to Sinn Fein under attack

LONDON (R) — Leaving members of London's local government were criticised for inviting leaders of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), to take their next month on a withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. Sinn Fein has accepted the invitation, which was signed by 26 Labour Party members of the Greater London Council (GLC) including its leader, Ken Livingstone. James Molyneux, head of the province's official Unionist Party representing Protestants who want to stay under British rule, said the invitation was "quite monstrous." Richard Brown, leader of the GLC Conservatives, said he found it extraordinary.

## Sardinia wants to arrest Libyan

CAGLIARI, Sardinia (R) — A warrant has been issued here for the arrest of a Libyan accused of arranging to provide arms to Sardinians seeking to separate Mediterranean island from Italy and set up an independent judicial system. The warrant, issued by the Sardinian Regional Council, was for Geri Mehmed Tabet, a separatist accused of "armed raids on the island to realise his aims." The Libyan people's Bureau in Rome issued a statement saying Mr. Tabet had nothing to do with the separatist movement.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A 102  
♥ 64  
♦ 1094  
♦ AKS 973

**WEST**  
♦ K95  
♦ K1032  
♦ Q653  
♦ Q8

**EAST**  
♦ QJ7643  
♦ J85  
♦ J  
♦ J106

**SOUTH**  
♦ 8  
♦ AQ97  
♦ AK872  
♦ 542

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠  
Pass Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Five of ♠.

Here's a test of your analytical ability. Would you choose to play five diamonds, three no trump or neither on this hand from a recent team match?

The auction is reasonable. North might have tried three no trump rather than four diamonds, but declarer has his problems at either contract. However, move to the top of the class if you decided that it makes no difference whether you play game at no trump or diamonds, since both can be made with careful handling after a spade lead.

Assume that you are declaring at five diamonds. Win the ace of spades and finesse the queen of hearts. West wins and returns a spade, as good as any. Ruff and cash the ace of diamonds, noting the fall of the jack.

If that card is honest, you will need some luck. Cash the ace of hearts and ruff a heart. Ruff a spade and ruff your last heart in dummy, and you are delighted when East discards on this trick. Now cash the ace-king of clubs and exit with a club. West is down to nothing but trumps, so he has to ruff his partner's winner and return a trump from his Q-6 into declarer's K-8 tenace. Declarer loses only a heart and the club ruff.

At three no trump, declarer's problem is different. He must hope that East started with six spades and that he can be kept off lead. Win the third spade and lead the ten of diamonds, capturing the jack with the king. Now lead a low club: if West plays the queen, allow him to hold the trick; if he plays low, go up with the king.

Assume West follows low and you win the club in the North hand. Run the nine of diamonds to West's queen. West might as well return a diamond. Win and lead another club. When West produces the queen, simply duck the trick. When East follows to this trick, you can claim the rest of the tricks to just make your contract.

Hand is 100